

The Suffragist

FIVE CENTS

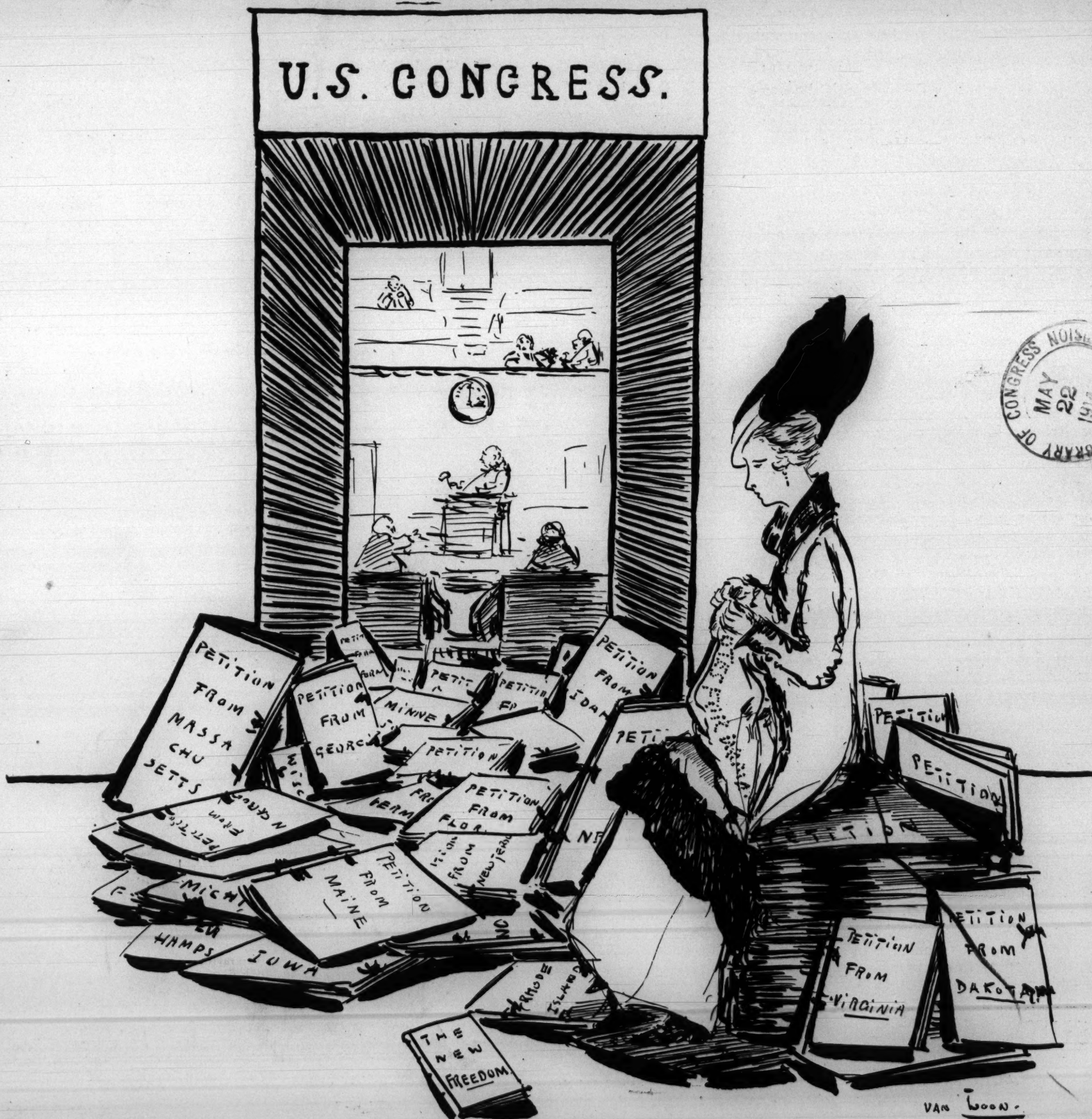
WEEKLY PAPER OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

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VOL. II

MAY 23, 1914

No. 21



"WATCHFUL WAITING"

NOTES OF THE WEEK

SITUATION IN CONGRESS

The suffrage amendment (Bristow-Mondell resolution) still remains on the Senate calendar, no action having been taken on it during the week.

In the House of Representatives some progress has been made, Representative Mondell having introduced on May 13 a resolution in the House of Representatives providing for a rule which would allot time for the consideration by the House of the suffrage amendment reported to the House last week by the Judiciary Committee.

Deputations to Rules Committee.

On Monday, May 18, a large delegation from the Just Government League of Maryland, led by Mrs. Edna Latimer, president of the First District Just Government League, called upon Chairman Henry of the House Rules Committee and asked his support of a special rule to permit the consideration in the House of Representatives of the Bristow-Mondell Resolution at this session. On Tuesday, May 18, a deputation of women voters, led by Mrs. William Kent of California, called on Chairman Henry with the same demand. Mr. Henry told both deputations that he was unable to do anything in the matter because the suffrage amendment had not been made one of the measures nominated by the Democratic caucus to be acted upon before adjournment. He advised the women that their only recourse was to get another Democratic caucus.

Holiday Campaign Announced.

The Congressional Union announced this week that a holiday campaign in behalf of the Bristow-Mondell suffrage amendment would be carried on throughout the summer months, from June until September, covering the summer resorts of the country. Plans are being made for a systematic work which will greatly extend the interest in nation-wide woman suffrage. Members of the Union are requested to send at once their summer addresses to Miss Doris Stevens, 1420 F Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

Echoes of May 9th.

Many letters have come to the headquarters of the Union telling of the deep impression made upon the public by the Washington procession and demonstration on May 9th. A number of editorial articles have been devoted to the event, all agreeing that it had unquestionably done a great deal towards arousing public opinion in behalf of the suffrage amendment. The "Ohio Woman" said editorially: "Probably the widespread demonstration of May 2, and the more concentrated sequel of May 9, will be remembered in history when many a battle shall have been forgotten." The May 9th demonstration will be reported in European reviews, requests for photographs to be used in a German illustrated magazine having been received. In English suffrage papers both demonstrations were given much favorable notice.

The English Situation.

For the first time in many years woman suffrage has recently been discussed in the English House of Lords. A bill somewhat similar to the Conciliation Bill which twice passed the House of Commons, giving the Parliamentary franchise to all women now qualified to vote at municipal elections, reached its second reading, or debatable stage on May 6th. It was ably advocated by the Earl of Selborne, Lord Haldane, Lord Newton, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Oxford, and others. Lord Curzon led the opposition. After two days of debate the vote was taken, resulting in 60 favorable and 104 unfavorable votes. It is believed by the editors of Votes for Women that the minority vote would be changed to a majority in the event of a bill being sent up by the Commons.

CONTRIBUTION TOWARD \$50,000
FUND FOR SECURING THE PAS-
SAGE OF A FEDERAL SUFFRAGE
AMENDMENT.

(Fund opened December 7th, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business department of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee not being included.)

List of Contributions from May 1 to May 7,
1914.

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Mrs. S. E. Greenough.....	10.00
Mrs. Harry Godey.....	25.00
Miss Lois J. Roberts.....	6.00
Miss R. D. Ernst.....	6.50
Miss Doris Stevens (collected).	7.39
Collection	3.57
Collection in small sums.....	5.04
Membership fees	7.00
Sale of tickets.....	124.75
Total	\$892.25
Previously acknowledged in "The Suffragist"	32,505.20
Total to May 7th, 1914....	\$33,397.45

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Deputation from the Maryland Just Government League to Representative Henry, Chairman of the Rules Committee.

(President First District Just Government League of Maryland.)

By Edna Latimer.

In view of the fact that Representative Mondell has submitted a resolution to Congress which if acted upon favorably by the Rules Committee will provide a time for the consideration by the House of Representatives during this session of the question of Woman Suffrage, the Just Government League of Maryland sent a large delegation from Baltimore and several counties of Maryland to Washington on May 18th to call upon Representative Henry of Texas, Chairman of the Rules Committee, to ask for a favorable report from the committee.

The delegation arrived at Union Station, Washington, at ten in the morning. It immediately marched to the capitol with banners flying and preceded by a woman bugler who announced the approach of the deputation to the crowds along the street. The delegation consisted among others, of Miss Lola Carson Trax, secretary of the Just Government League of Maryland; Mrs. Edna Latimer, president First District Just Government League; Mrs. William Meyer of Howard County; Mrs. B. J. Byrne, president of Howard County Suffrage League; Miss Minnie Jackson, vice president First District Just Government League; Miss Adelaine Erlich, Miss Sophie Rosse, Miss Margaret Soper, Mrs. M. E. Brooke, Mrs. C. E. Dawson, Mrs. R. S. Cramblett, Mrs. Charles J. Keller, member executive board Just Government League, and Miss Anna Heckner, assistant chief of Maryland Child Labor Bureau.

Upon our arrival at the Capitol a card was sent in with the following words upon it: "A delegation of Maryland Women."

Mr. Henry in his most gracious manner said he would see the ladies, but he was somewhat astonished by the number that filed in one by one and shook hands with him. He then asked us to be seated, and every seat in the room was soon filled. Having been chosen spokesman for the party I then said: "We have come all the way from Maryland this morning to ask your committee to report the Mondell Resolution No. 514 favorably. We only ask ten minutes of your time." Mr. Henry replied that it was impossible for the Rules Committee to do anything for the suffrage bill as the Democratic caucus had instructed them that only three important bills were to be considered during this session. I then asked him if the fact that they were instructed by the caucus to report a rule for the consideration of those three bills meant that they were not to consider any others and his reply was "Yes." He said the caucus ruled and they could report a rule for the consideration only of the bills in the program adopted by the Democratic caucus. I then said: "Mr. Henry, in view of the fact

that the Judiciary Committee reported the Suffrage Bill out, do you feel that you care to take the responsibility of blocking the bill now by refusing time for its consideration?" Mr. Henry replied: "The responsibility does not lie with me; it is with the Democratic caucus; with the party. The caucus has me tied hand and foot." Miss L. C. Trax, secretary of the Just Government League, then said: "Mr. Henry, for today and the immediate future, we shall hold the Rules Committee responsible." Mr. Henry replied: "You can blame me if you like, but I advise you to place the responsibility where it rightfully belongs, with the Democratic caucus and the Democratic party." "Very well," replied Miss Trax, "If our measure is not given consideration we will remember at the next election that it was the Democratic party which was responsible." "Personally," said Mr. Henry, "I hope the suffrage bill will be voted on this session. I would be glad to see it acted upon." At this point Miss Anna Heckner remarked: "Then you will sacrifice your personal conviction to the party?" The answer was: "Certainly; the party rules." "Well," said Miss Heckner, "that is the one thing we women cannot understand. What becomes of the personal conviction?"

Mrs. B. J. Byrne, president of the Howard County Just Government League, then took the floor. She said with much feeling that her family had been Democrats ever since the Civil War and she had always instructed her sons to vote for that party. She had been informed by the Democrats in Howard County that with Mr. Henry she would find clear sailing; that everything would be easy for the suffragists. Now, however, she would be obliged to use her indirect influence with her family in the opposite direction, unless the Democratic party gave some sign of aiding the suffrage amendment. Mr. Henry then stated that it was not the right time to ask for action. He thought that possibly it would be better to ask for a report in three weeks. The thing for us to do was to see Mr. Underwood and ask him to call a caucus, or get the required 50 names to call a caucus ourselves.

As the delegation was about to leave, I asked Mr. Henry to consider the fact that nearly 4,000,000 women would vote at the next Presidential election and again urged him to ask his committee to act on the resolution. His answer was, "If I go contrary to what the caucus ruled they would take off my head." And then looking directly at Miss Trax and me he said: "If you are persons of any intelligence whatever, you must see that the caucus rules." And we did.

CHAIRMAN HENRY REFUSES TO SEE WOMEN VOTERS' DEPUTATION.

On Tuesday, May 19th, a deputation of women from the Suffrage States, led by Mrs. William Kent, wife of Congressman Kent of California, went to the Capitol and called on Chairman Henry of the Rules

Committee. The deputation consisted of the following women: Mrs. Charles W. Bell, wife of Congressman Bell of California; Mrs. Mary B. Hayes, wife of Congressman Hayes of California; Mrs. Emma Barnes Smith of Oregon; Mrs. Ben Hellman of Wyoming; Miss Mary Brennan of Washington; Miss Mabel Harding of Colorado; Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Mrs. Harriet Burnside, Miss Lucy Ewing, Mrs. Juliet Barrett Rublee and Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs of Illinois.

It was ten o'clock in the morning when Mrs. Kent sent in her card and her message that a deputation of women voters desired to see and talk with the Chairman of the Rules Committee. Mr. Henry, a little troubled with the frequency with which his attention has recently been called to the suffrage amendment, appeared and told Mrs. Kent that his committee was at that moment immersed in deep consideration of the anti-trust bills and that he could not possibly be consulted on any other topic.

"We want only five minutes, Mr. Henry," urged Mrs. Kent.

"I'm sorry," said the chairman, "but I can't spare even five minutes this morning. If you will go to my office this afternoon at three o'clock, I'll be glad to see and to talk with you."

The deputation at once agreed to postpone the conference, and at three o'clock promptly the women appeared at Mr. Henry's office in the House Office Building. Mr. Henry's secretary received them and they sat down to await the chairman's coming. They waited for an hour but he did not appear. Some members of the deputation left the room and called on other members of the Rules Committee. Not a member was in his office and the women returned to the office of the chairman. He had not yet appeared, and Mrs. Kent asked the secretary where he might be communicated with. The secretary did not know.

At half past five the secretary came into the room where the women waited and spoke to Mrs. Kent. "Mr. Henry," he said, "has sent word that there is nothing to be gained by his seeing you today. He has nothing to add to what he said to the deputation from Maryland yesterday. He cannot call his committee together except at the command of the Democratic caucus. There is nothing the women can do except to try to get the requisite fifty votes and call another caucus."

"Tell Chairman Henry," said Mrs. Kent calmly, "that we shall call on him tomorrow morning at half past ten."

Besides the deputation from the voting States, other deputations from several States have sent word that they are preparing to visit the Capitol in behalf of a special rule from Chairman Henry's committee.

**Over Half of the People in Washington
EAT CORBY'S BREAD--WHY?**

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Vol. II

MAY 23, 1914.

No. 2

The Suffragist

Weekly paper of the

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SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER 130, AND HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER 1, Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

Introduced:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.

In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.

In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:

In the Senate: June 13, 1913, favorable report.

In the House: May 5, 1914. Reported without recommendation.

Discussed:

In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.

September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demands immediate action.

On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.

Made unfinished business, March 2, 1914. Debated almost continuously until March 19th.

Voted Upon:

In the Senate: March 19, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed.

Reintroduced:

In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow, of Kansas.

Reported:

In the Senate: April 7, favorable report.

In the House: May 5, reported without recommendation.

Present Status:

In the Senate: On Calendar of Senate.

In the House: On Calendar of House.

THE RULES COMMITTEE.

Chairman Henry of the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives, is one of the most powerful men in Congress. He is chairman of one of the most important committees of the lower house; a committee controlled by seven Democrats, every one of whom is in accord with the chairman in his loyalty to party rule. Asked by a member of the Maryland women's deputation if he would sacrifice personal opinions and convictions to the dictates of his party, Chairman Henry replied: "I certainly would. The decisions of the caucus are binding; the party rules." We wonder if the men and women of this country comprehend the full import of this declaration. It means that the entire structure of the American Congress has changed. It means that from being the deliberative and legislative body the makers of the Constitution intended it to be, the Congress has become an executive body the sole function of which is to carry out the will of the minority. That this change has been brought about largely by a party calling itself Democratic is as ironical as the changes which have been made in the English Parliament by the party calling itself Liberal. Just as in England the private member of Parliament has become a purely servile party adherent, powerless to represent the will of his constituents, so the private member of Congress has reached a point where he can do nothing except sustain the decisions of the Democratic caucus. Through the untiring efforts of women the Congress has before it a measure to amend the Constitution in favor of the enfranchisement of women. The measure was favorably reported in the Senate and reported without recommendation in the House of Representatives. The recent Democratic caucus, however, notwithstanding the demand of women in every congressional district in the United States, failed to include in the legislative program for the remainder of the session a woman suffrage measure. Representative Mondell, who introduced the bill in the lower house, moved that provision be made for the measure, and his motion was referred to the rules committee. The Rules Committee now shifts all responsibility to the Democratic caucus and party. No more convincing illustration could be afforded of the responsibility of the party for action or inaction on the suffrage measure in Congress. The Democratic party controls every avenue open to suffragists for obtaining action on their amendment. Suffragists must accordingly hold the party responsible for the fate of their measure.

Although Chairman Henry has definitely stated that he will not call his committee together unless ordered to do so by the caucus, he may be persuaded to recede from his position. He has a perfectly good precedent in the case of the Judiciary Committee. It will be remembered that a previous caucus went so far as to decide that the suffrage measure

should not be made a matter of consideration by this session of Congress, or by any future session over which it had control. The caucus indeed went farther; it declared that a suffrage amendment was not a proper measure for a Congress to consider. Yet a few weeks later the Judiciary Committee, also controlled by the Democratic caucus, actually reported the suffrage measure to the House. The Rules Committee has not received instructions against making a special rule allotting time for the consideration of the suffrage measure. It has simply not been instructed to do so. The Rules Committee therefore is at full liberty to make the special rule, and it must share with the caucus and the party, full responsibility for blocking this measure.

PROGRAM OF THE CAUCUS.

It is interesting to examine the program of the caucus, the measures which the Democratic Party, through its leaders, has declared so important that no others can possibly be considered during this session. Anti trust legislation and the annual appropriation bills. The only deviations which the caucus allowed would be the urgent deficiency bill for the army, which might be taken up and given right of way over all measures in case of war. The Underwood resolution, presented as expressing the wishes of President Wilson, read as follows: "Resolved: That in order to carry out the promises made in the last Democratic platform, and to expedite the adjournment of this session in Congress, that a bill to create an inter-state trade commission, to define its powers and duties; a bill to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and a bill to amend section 20 of an act to regulate commerce are hereby declared to be the party program for the remainder of this session of Congress."

"That said bills shall have precedence over all other bills, and that the rules committee be directed to report a rule or rules to carry out the purpose of this resolution."

Business matters, money, banking, commerce, are declared to be the sole concern of the remaining days of this session. The many human concerns which interest the people of the United States, and especially the pressing question of the enfranchisement of one-half the population of the United States, are set aside that these commercial matters may be attended to. Could a better argument for woman suffrage possibly be presented to the world?

The caucus resolution, binding as it appears, is by no means final. The questions to be considered, the anti-trust bills and the annual appropriations, cannot consume more than a few weeks of time in the lower house. They will then go to the Senate. The House will have ample time, while the Senate is debating the party measures, to take up the calendar and dispose of many measures. It is the business of the women to insist that time be set aside for consideration of the Bristow-Mondell resolution. If they keep on insisting, during the next few weeks, they will get action.

Resolution Introduced in the House of Representatives Providing for the Consideration of the Mondell Suffrage Amendment Now Before the House.

On May 13th Representative Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming, introduced in the House of Representatives, House Resolution 514, providing for the consideration of the Mondell Suffrage Amendment which on May 12th had been reported to the House by the Judiciary Committee. The text of House Resolution 514 is as follows:

"Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution the House shall proceed to the consideration of H. J. Res. 1, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women, and the same shall be the continuing order until disposed of."

This resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules and is now awaiting action by that committee.

The procedure of the House of Representatives is such that it is impossible to secure the consideration of the suffrage amendment, in spite of the fact that it has been reported to the House by the Judiciary Committee, without having a rule adopted providing for such consideration.

In view of this situation, Representative Mondell, who was the author of the suffrage amendment in the House, has proposed the adopting of a rule providing that the measure be considered.

Suffragists all over the country can aid in securing consideration of the amendment by writing immediately to the members of the Rules Committee and urging them to report favorably House Resolution 514. For the first time since 1890 a suffrage amendment has gotten before the House of Representatives. It now remains to secure a day for the consideration of the subject. All suffragists should unite in making the Rules Committee realize the great demand on the part of the women of the country that their measure be considered as well as the trust question, to which the Rules Committee has just allotted ample time.

The members of the Rules Committee are as follows:

Robert L. Henry, chairman, Democrat, Texas.

Edward W. Pou, Democrat, North Carolina.

Thomas W. Hardwick, Democrat, Georgia.

Finis J. Garrett, Democrat, Tennessee.

Martin D. Foster, Democrat, Illinois.

James C. Cantrill, Democrat, Kentucky.

Henry M. Goldfage, Democrat, New York.

Philip P. Campbell, Republican, Kansas.

Irvine L. Lenroot, Republican, Wisconsin.

Edwin A. Merritt, Republican, New York.

M. Clyde Kelly, Progressive, Pennsylvania.

The address of each is House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Response from Members of Congress to Suffrage Resolutions Passed at Demonstrations on May 2d and May 9th.

Resolutions passed all over the country on May 2d at the suffrage demonstrations held on behalf of the Bristow-Mondell amendment to the United States Constitution are still pouring into suffrage headquarters and are being delivered each day to the various Congressmen to whom they are addressed.

These resolutions are bringing forth most encouraging responses. Among others, the following have been received at suffrage headquarters:

Representative H. T. Helgesen, First District, North Dakota, writes:

"I can assure you that I will be glad to advance the cause of suffrage in any way that I can."

Representative Edward Keating of Colorado:

"I am always glad to do what I can for woman suffrage. Please feel at liberty to call on me at any time when you feel that I can be of service to you."

Representative Arthur R. Rupley of Pennsylvania:

"Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of resolutions of your suffrage organization passed on recent date and to thank you for the same."

"I desire to advise you that I am in complete accord with you in this matter, and will use my best endeavors to bring about the result you desire."

Representative Joseph R. Knowland, Sixth District, California:

"I am of course in favor of the Bristow-Mondell resolution, and shall do everything within my power, as I have in the past, to bring it to a vote."

Representative F. W. Mondell of Wyoming:

"I desire to extend my congratulations on the splendid showing made at the Belasco and in the parade on May 9th. The parade was certainly inspiring and the meeting fine."

Representative Hunter H. Moss, Jr., Fourth District, West Virginia:

"It will give me great pleasure to vote for the Bristow-Mondell resolution."

Representative Albert Johnson, Second District, Washington:

"I beg to acknowledge your letter of May 9th in regard to the Bristow-Mondell measure. It goes without saying that I am with you."

Representative Addison T. Smith, Idaho:

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 9th, containing resolutions adopted at the mass meeting of women on the 9th, favoring an early vote on the Mondell resolution, and will gladly welcome an opportunity to express my approval of this resolution by a vote in the House."

Representative William D. Stephens, Tenth District, California:

"I have favored woman's suffrage for many years, and worked for it in California

during the successful campaign of 1910. I am stronger for it than ever, and will do all I can in its favor."

Representative Thos. L. Reilly, Third District, Connecticut:

"Beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 9th, embodying copy of resolutions adopted at mass meeting at Belasco Theatre, May 9th, in regard to the Bristow-Mondell resolutions, and you may be sure that it will give me pleasure to vote for such a resolution should it come before the House for action."

Representative E. A. Hayes, Eighth District, California:

"I am doing, and shall continue to do, all in my power for the passage of the Bristow-Mondell resolution."

Representative P. P. Campbell, Third District, Kansas:

"I am in receipt of your favor of the 9th inst., enclosing resolutions passed at a mass meeting on May 9th, asking for the passage of the Bristow-Mondell resolutions. I will gladly do all I can along the lines of your suggestions."

Representative Louis C. Camton, Seventh District, Michigan:

"I am in receipt of yours of the 9th inst., advising me of the action of the mass meeting of Women at the Belasco Theatre May 9th, endorsing the Bristow-Mondell resolution proposing enfranchisement of women. In the event that this resolution comes to a vote in the House I expect to give it my support."

NEW MEMBERS.

The Congressional Union welcomes into its membership the following well-known women: Mrs. John Winters Brannan, of New York, member of the executive board of the Women's Political Union; Miss Caroline Lexow, field secretary of the Women's Political Union; Miss Zona Gale, author of the Friendship Village stories and other charming tales; Mrs. Harriet Sartain, the distinguished painter; Miss G. L. Button, secretary of the Monmouth County Branch of the New Jersey State Charities Association and the New Jersey Prison Reform Association. The Union also welcomes two very young members, Miss Sheleigh Stone, the two-months-old daughter of Representative Stone of Illinois. Miss Stone joined the Union in time to march with her mother in the automobile section of the May 9th procession. In commemoration of the event this youngest member was presented with a set of gold pins, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., being the donor. The other young member welcomed is Master John Barry, the eight-years-old son of Mrs. Alfred Barry. Master Barry has visited headquarters with his mother on several occasions, and at length expressed a desire to join the Union. It was suggested to him that the Men's League would be the more appropriate organization with which to affiliate, but Master Barry insisted that he wanted to belong to "the same as Mother." He offered his entire week's allowance of pocket money as a membership fee, and was accepted as the only male member of the Union.

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WASHINGTON AS A SUFFRAGE CENTER

When the Congressional Union established its present headquarters in Washington many members of the older suffrage organizations expressed astonishment that the Union had selected the national Capital as a permanent residence. Washington, they said, was a tomb except when Congress was in session. There was no public to address during the intervals of the sessions. New York was the proper place for permanent headquarters, and for the editorial rooms of *The Suffragist*. A branch headquarters in the Capital, during the sessions of Congress was all that was necessary.

The truth is that Washington is the best center in the country for suffrage work. No city has so many advantages for propaganda purposes. In the first place it is a city with a constantly changing population. Everybody comes to Washington, not only on wedding journeys, but on many other occasions as well. For example, Washington is the greatest convention city in the country. Almost every week in the year sees some kind of an assemblage or convention at the Capital. Next week, from the 25th to the 29th the National Association of Librarians will be in Washington. Last week the Barry family connection, hundreds strong, were here from all over the United States to witness the unveiling of the statue of Commodore Barry of the first American navy. The Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames have very recently held congresses here.

The Congressional Union has taken advantage of all these conventions and assemblages to increase its membership and to obtain support for the Bristow-Mondell resolution, now before Congress. Beginning last summer, the Union attended the convention of the Locomotive Engineers, with more than 1,000 delegates present. Mrs. Nina Allender addressed the convention, explaining the aims and objects of the Congressional Union and received assurances of the hearty support of the organization. At the meeting of the National Single Tax Association last fall, not only did the delegates present pass the resolution offered in behalf of the suffrage amendment, but a committee from the convention was sent to the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives to urge the appointment of the suffrage committee for which the Union was at that time working. When the D. A. R.'s were in session a few weeks ago a committee of the Union held daily street meetings outside the Memorial Hall, and paper sellers disposed of current Suffragists. Many members of the D. A. R. responded warmly and a large delegation attended the suffrage ball of April 21st. The Union owes special thanks to Mrs. Susan W. Boughton, Dr. Helen Perkins and Mrs. Nina Allender for their work during many of these conventions.

On Saturday of last week the unveiling of the Barry monument was an occasion which drew thousands of visitors to the Capital. The cadets from Annapolis, a large contingent of military and naval men, and members of the Barry family from many States of the Union were present, while the fact that President Wilson made the principal address drew great crowds not only from Washington but from neighboring cities. The Congressional Union did



Congressional Union Automobiles Getting Ready for the Barry Monument Unveiling

not permit the occasion to pass without using it for suffrage purposes. With four beautifully decorated automobiles, flying green balloons and intertwined Irish and Congressional Union flags, an impromptu automobile parade swept through the principal streets and circled the square where the crowds gathered for the unveiling. As soon as the ceremonies were over the cars were halted and speeches made to large crowds. The *Suffragist* was sold by half a dozen white-clad newsies, and hundreds of strangers who had come to Washington for the unveiling went home with the thrilling story of the May 9th demonstration in their pockets. To some of these strangers the news that a suffrage amendment to the United States Constitution is actually on its way to passing in both houses of Congress was news indeed. Who knows how many new converts the day has made? Again we have shown that Washington is the best possible place for a suffrage center. We shall work hard to make the convention of librarians see that no library periodical room is complete without *The Suffragist*, the first and only women's political newspaper to be established in the United States.

WANTED—A CAMERA.

The *Suffragist* needs a camera, and, if possible, a staff photographer. Day by day important things happen which ought to be chronicled in illustrations for our paper. It is not always possible to get a photographer, and it is hardly ever possible to keep a photographer waiting until the exact moment when the picture should be taken. For example, we expect something to occur at three o'clock. We send for a photographer at that hour, and then the dramatic event is put off until a quarter of four. The photographer has other engagements and he is obliged to go without taking the picture. Our members can see that what we really ought to have is a staff photographer, someone devoted to the cause and willing to use her skill in photography in its behalf. Is there not such a woman in Washington? She would not have to give all of her time, but should be willing to respond to telephone calls from headquarters.

If we cannot at once get a staff photographer, is there not some generous member who will let us have the use of a camera? Lots of people buy cameras, play with them for a while, and then put them on the shelf. Who has a camera put away, serving no good purpose, drawing no interest on the investment? The suffrage cause needs that camera. Send it to the editorial rooms of *The Suffragist*, 1420 F Street N. W., and let it help pass the Bristow-Mondell Resolution. The camera should take pictures at least postcard size, and should, if possible, be a plate-using machine.

CAMPAIGNING THROUGH NEVADA.

Adventurous Tour by Congressional Union Organizer. How the May 2d Rally Woke Up a State.

By Mabel Vernon.

Of the five states where a suffrage amendment is to be submitted to the people next November, the one that has attracted the greatest attention is Nevada. This state is conspicuous because of its position in the midst of states that have already given women the franchise. And women all over the country desire that the offensive black spot be removed from the center of the white field on the suffrage map. From the defeat or the victory of the suffrage amendment in Nevada a strong argument will be deduced as to the failure or success of the working of woman suffrage in the neighboring states. For this reason if for no other, Nevada becomes an extremely strategic state, where it is most important for suffrage to win, and it will if it is only possible to bring the suffrage question fully and directly to the people.

This may appear a very easy piece of work, since there are only eighty thousand people in the entire state, but when comes known that these few people are scattered over an area of 112,000 square miles of territory equal to that of six Nevada states, or New York, Penns-

New Jersey and Maryland combined, some of the difficulties of the Nevada campaign begin to be apparent. The vast amount of territory would probably not present such a serious problem if the people, though scattered, lived in places provided with good railway facilities. But the great part of the population must be sought out in small mining camps and on ranches that can be reached only by motor or stage. If the experience of California is to be heeded this is an extremely important part of the population to reach for it was due to the country vote that the women of California were enfranchised. For one month I have been travelling continuously in Nevada and during this time have succeeded in visiting only the more important towns, practically only the county seats of the state. I have not been able to even touch the large number of smaller mining camps, where are to be found hundreds of men and a few women, who have given no thought to woman suffrage and actually do not know that the question is to be decided in Nevada next fall. Of course, the state society which is managing the campaign is sending out great quantities of suffrage literature to all the voters of the state and in this way will reach the most inaccessible places. They cannot rely simply on the printed word but must also have the spoken word and the personal influence wherever possible.

No one who has not travelled in Nevada can have any appreciation of the difficulty involved in reaching even the more important towns. A great deal of physical and also moral endurance is necessary for some of the trips that must be taken. Recently I spent a harrowing day in a diminutive tin box on wheels run by a horrible smelling gasoline engine, travelling or rather bumping one hundred miles from the main line of railroad across an apparently endless desert with nothing to be seen except an occasional ranch and the mountains looming up in the distance. Probably an idea of the little motor may be obtained from the comment of a fellow traveller who bought his ticket and went on board the train. In a moment he returned to the ticket window and handing back his ticket remarked that as far as he could see, what he needed was not a ticket but a can-opener. I may add travel on this line costs a little over ten cents for every mile. All this travel and expense finally brought me to a town of about three hundred people. It is, however, the most important town in this district, the county seat, in fact.

Long, hard trips are not the exception in Nevada. They are rather the rule. A few weeks ago I arrived at 3.30 in the morning in a little town consisting of the station, one house and one saloon. From this place I had to drive in an automobile in company with two squaws about ten miles across the desert to reach a town where two hundred people dwell. This was another county seat. Yet the people in all these small towns must be reached if Nevada is to win next November.

The chief object of the tour I have just completed was to impress upon the organized suffragists of the state the necessity for vigorous persistent work during the six short months that remain before election. In most places the women show the most encouraging readiness to carry out new suggestions. In many towns fine demonstrations were held on May 2 that aroused an enthusiastic spirit in the whole community and could not fail to have had a good effect

on the suffrage situation. School children sang, young boys and young girls gave folk dances, on court house greens, bands played, prominent men made addresses in behalf of suffrage and in every place resolutions were adopted in favor of the Bristow-Mondell resolution. Farmers flocked from the valleys and miners came down from the hills to see the demonstration being made in the town. Suffrage spirit rose to a high pitch in Nevada on that day and it shows the people of this state are not indifferent if something is done to arouse them. In every place I visited an open-air meeting was held. These out of door gatherings are an innovation in Nevada and many suffragists could not rid themselves of the idea that such meetings must be lacking in dignity and would serve to bring ridicule and perhaps insult upon the women. Contrary to opinion all of the open air meetings



MISS MABEL VERNON

Congressional Union Organizer, Now Working in Nevada

have been very successful, the men in Nevada, like men everywhere else, have never failed to show respect and courtesy to the suffrage speaker and almost always they have listened with an earnestness that indicates that the men here carefully consider the suffrage question when it is brought to their attention. They have not made it the subject of mockery or jest at a single street meeting. At a street meeting held a few weeks ago at Goldfield, one of the most important mining camps in the state, a large crowd of men listened to a suffrage discussion for almost two hours in a biting cold wind and at the conclusion of the meeting became so enthusiastic that when the officers of the local suffrage society and the speaker drove away in a motor the men took off their hats and cried out, "Three cheers for the suffragists!" and the cheers were given with a hearty good will. Not all of the open air meetings are accompanied with such enthusiasm, however. Not many nights after the Goldfield meeting, entirely alone I held a meeting on

a dark corner of a little town that appeared deserted. After I had talked to myself in a loud voice for several minutes (it seemed hours and I was almost ready to give up in despair), men began to come out of the hotel, the store and saloon to see what the commotion was about. In spite of the weather (it was cold and snowing a little), there finally gathered a fair-sized crowd of men, who, though they shivered, listened quietly and earnestly to the reasons why they should give the women of their state the franchise. The chances are that at least a little was accomplished to help Nevada women to political freedom. Without a doubt the open-air meeting is to play an important part in the Nevada campaign.

If fidelity to party platforms is a trait of Nevada voters, the suffragists can find encouragement from the fact that the Democrats, the Progressives, and the Socialists have a suffrage plank in their state platform. While the Republican party has not endorsed suffrage, many men prominent in that party have promised to do all they can as individuals in behalf of the suffrage amendment. Senator Newlands, who is most loyal in his advocacy, as shown by his vote in favor of the federal amendment, will make campaign speeches throughout the state during the fall. He is standing for reelection to the Senate and can be relied upon to speak for suffrage on every occasion. Representative Roberts has also assured the suffragists of his support. A glance at the truly imposing names of the advisory board of the Nevada Equal Franchise League shows that many men of high position, many of whom are known and respected from one end of the state to the other, have endorsed suffrage. Surely the influence of these leaders will be felt among the citizens.

One extremely prominent man, however, has expressed his unqualified opposition to suffrage for the women of Nevada. As this man is one of the millionaires of the state he undoubtedly possesses power that cannot be disregarded. He has the opportunity if he so desires, among the many men who are ready to believe that the woman's vote will make Nevada too good a place for them to live in. And also among the transient voters who have no knowledge or concerns as to what is for the true interest of the state where they temporarily reside. This floating population presents a serious problem. In an excellent pamphlet, "Suffrage and Government," recently published by Mary Austin and Anne Martin, the President of the Nevada Equal Franchise Society, the floating vote in Nevada receives the following comment: "The large floating vote is an acknowledged problem in Nevada's political and social life. It is the chief factor in the unstable character of the state's legislative history. This transient vote is by no means all mercenary, a part of it is composed of intelligent and incorruptible men, but the irresponsible element has too often held the balance of power." It is estimated that this transient vote makes up fifty per cent of the entire male vote. It is evident that there is grave danger if the enemies of equal suffrage care to use the influence upon the many who can easily be persuaded against the measure. In regard to the suffrage question the unstable element must not be allowed to hold the balance of power. Without doubt that would mean defeat and the only way to prevent it is to arouse every single man and woman among the stable element. They must be made to think and see that suffrage must be

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granted to women in the name of justice, but also for the advancement of the true interests of the state. Every method must be tried to accomplish this result. Without fail persuasive speakers must be sent to every town, no matter how small and inaccessible, to the mines in the mountains, to the ranches in the valleys. This will be the chief help in winning Nevada. In order to carry on such a campaign, Nevada must have women with strength to do the strenuous work that will be required of them. They will also need money to enable these women to travel through a state where rates are extortionate. Through the splendid work of Miss Anne Martin, who has overcome unusual obstacles in organization, every county in the state now has a little band of faithful workers, who are doing all in their power to keep the suffrage question before the people in their communities. But these women are constantly needing the help of trained organizers. The State Society must supply these, and to do this large funds are needed. Workers and money—Nevada must have both, if the campaign is to be successful. It goes without saying that the success or defeat of suffrage in Nevada is a gain or a loss not merely to Nevada women but to all women who are struggling for political liberty. Every state won for suffrage now brings so much nearer the day when all the women of the country will be enfranchised by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Nevada must not lose. The women of the states where no campaign is pending can do much to help it win. They may not be able to give workers but certainly money they can give, and money is urgently needed at once.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE.

The business manager of The Suffragist wishes to make an especial appeal to all subscribers and readers to enter into our campaign for increasing the circulation of the paper. We want to double that circulation within a few weeks, and this would obviously be done if every subscriber made it her business to get only one new subscriber. Nothing is easier to do. Just carry the last copy of the paper with you when you go to your club, or when you are on a round of calls, or at any time when you are certain to meet your friends. You will certainly get one subscription and very likely half a dozen. Tell your friends that The Suffragist is the first women's political newspaper to appear in the United States. It is an historical document. At least one great university, the Michigan State University, has so declared, and a bound volume of The Suffragist will be kept in the University library. The woman who reads our paper will be informed as to happenings in Congress, not only suffrage happenings, although they come first, but all proceedings of special interest to women. Men do not realize how serious are the changes that are taking place in the conduct of Congress. Women will have to inform them. Only in the pages of The Suffragist will you find the information you need. This fact alone ought to make it easy to get new subscribers. Each week we shall print the names of those subscribers who have gone into the campaign for a larger circulation, and the number of subscriptions they have sent in.

Another appeal the business manager wishes to make this week is for Suffragist "newsies." Now that the warm weather has set in, with the streets and parks crowded, it will be a simple matter to sell a whole bag full of papers in a short time. We want people who can give some regular time each week to the sale of papers, but we shall be very glad to have volunteers for special occasions like street parades, unveilings of monuments, etc., or for occasional work at any time. Volunteers will please report at headquarters, 1420 F Street, where directions will be given them as to methods of work.

ELIZABETH C. HARRIS,
Business Manager.

We publish below the names of friends who have begun to work for an increased circulation of the only women's political newspaper in the United States.

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Miss Lucy Burns.....	2
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis.....	3
Mrs. Fant	1
Miss Alice Paul	1
Mrs. R. D. Berrill.....	2
Mrs. Agnes Ray	1
Mrs. Nina Allender	1
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